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铜绿微囊藻 *PCC7806* 蛋白质的肽指纹图谱分析

The Use of MALDI-TOF Peptide Mass Fingerprinting to  
Study Proteins from Cyanobacterium *Microcystis aeruginosa*  
*PCC7806*

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## 目录表

目录表.....	i
目录表 (Table of content in English).....	ii
表格列表.....	v
数据表.....	vi
摘要.....	vii
摘要 (Abstract in English).....	viii
缩写.....	ix
<b>第 1 章: 引言</b> .....	<b>1</b>
1.1 文献综述.....	2
1.1.1 蛋白质组学.....	2
1.1.2 蓝藻.....	15
1.2 研究意义.....	21
1.3 目的.....	21
<b>第 2 章: 材料与方法</b> .....	<b>22</b>
2.1 设备和试剂.....	22
2.2 BG-11 培养基制备.....	23
2.3 超声破碎和 TCA / 丙酮抽提蛋白.....	25
2.4 双向凝胶电泳.....	26
2.5 胰酶消化.....	36
<b>第 3 章: 结果和讨论</b> .....	<b>38</b>
3.1 结果.....	38
3.2 讨论.....	63
<b>结论和展望</b> .....	<b>78</b>
结论.....	78
展望.....	78
<b>参考文献</b> .....	<b>79</b>
<b>附录</b> .....	<b>86</b>
<b>致谢</b> .....	<b>102</b>

## Table of contents

目录表 .....	i
Table of contents.....	ii
List of tables.....	v
List of figures.....	vi
摘要 (Abstract in Chinese) .....	vii
Abstract.....	viii
List of abbreviations .....	ix
<b>Chapter 1: Introduction</b> .....	1
1.1 Literature review .....	2
1.1.1 Proteomics.....	2
1.1.1.1 Electrophoretic Methods.....	4
1.1.1.2 Two dimensional gel electrophoresis.....	5
1.1.1.2.1 Principles of 2-D gel eletrophoresis.....	6
1.1.1.2.2 SDS – PAGE.....	7
1.1.1.3 Two-Dimensional eletrophoresis with immobilized pH gradient.....	7
1.1.1.4 Polyacrylamide gels .....	8
1.1.1.5 Staining gels by Coomassie and Silver stain .....	10
1.1.1.5.1 Coomassie Blue Brilliant stain.....	10
1.1.1.5.2 Silver stain .....	11
1.1.1.6 MALDI-TOF MS.....	12
1.1.1.7 Peptide mass fingerprinting .....	14
1.1.2 Cyanobacteria .....	15
1.1.2.1 Genome of Cyanobacteria.....	16
1.1.2.2 Cyanobacteria Bloom.....	17
1.1.2.3 Cyanobacteria toxins.....	18
1.1.2.4 <i>Microcystis aeruginosa</i> .....	19
1.1.2.5 Ways of controlling Algae blooms. ....	20
1.2 Meaning of the study .....	21
1.3 Objectives .....	21

<b>Chapter 2: Materials and Methods</b>	<b>22</b>
2.1 Equipments and reagents	22
2.2 Preparation of BG-11 culture medium	23
2.3 Protein extraction by Sonication and TCA/Acetone precipitation	25
2.4 Two - Dimensional electrophoresis	26
2.4.1 First dimension electrophoresis (1-D)	26
2.4.2 The second dimension	27
2.4.2.1 Preparation of cassette	27
2.4.2.2 Preparation of separating or resolving and stacking gels	27
2.4.3 Second dimension/SDS-PAGE	29
2.4.3.1 Preparation of protein samples for SDS/PAGE	29
2.4.3.2 Loading of the samples and running of the gel	30
2.4.4 Two-dimensional electrophoresis with IPGs	30
2.4.4.1 First dimension separation (IEF)	30
2.4.4.2 Second dimension/SDS-PAGE	31
2.4.4.3 Reagents	32
2.4.5 Staining gels	34
2.4.5.1 Coomassie staining method	34
2.4.5.2 Silver staining method	34
2.4.5.2.1 Preparation of sensitization solution	34
2.4.5.2.2 Preparation of silver staining solution	35
2.4.5.2.3 Preparation of Colored solution	35
2.4.5.2.4 Preparation of stopping solution	35
2.5 Tryptic digestion	36
2.5.1 Preparation of destaining, extraction and matrix solution	36
2.5.2 Enzyme preparation	36
2.5.3 Process of tryptic digestion	36
<b>Chapter 3: Results and discussion</b>	<b>38</b>
3.1 Results	38
3.1.1 Preparation of the 2-D gel	38
3.1.2 Identified proteins	45
3.2 Discussion	63
3.3 Classification of proteins according to their functions	75



<b>Conclusion and future studies .....</b>	<b>78</b>
Conclusion .....	78
Future studies .....	78
<b>References .....</b>	<b>79</b>
<b>Appendices .....</b>	<b>86</b>
<b>Acknowledgements .....</b>	<b>102</b>

## List of tables

Table 1: Cyanobacteria fully sequenced.....	16
Table 2: Working solutions for preparing BG-11 medium.....	23
Table 3: Stock solutions for preparing BG-11 medium.....	24
Table 4: Preparation of 1-D gel.....	26
Table 5: Voltage changing during the 1-D.....	27
Table 6: Preparation of 13.5% separating gel.....	28
Table 7: Preparation of 5% stacking gel.....	28
Table 8: Composition of 2 x LaemmLi buffer.....	29
Table 9: Preparation fixation solution.....	30
Table 10: Preparation of Rehydration buffer.....	32
Table 11: Preparation of SDS Equilibration buffer.....	33
Table 12: Preparation of 1% Bromophenol blue stock solution.....	33
Table 13: Preparation of Agarose Sealing solution.....	33
Table 14: Preparation of SDS running buffer.....	33
Table 15: Preparation of Coomassie stain solution.....	34
Table 16: Preparation of sensitization solution.....	34
Table 17: Silver staining solution.....	35
Table 18: Preparation of colored solution.....	35
Table 19: Preparation of stopping solution.....	35
Table 20: Identified proteins from <i>Microcystis aeruginosa</i> PCC7806.....	46
Table 21: Proteins matching to the organism of the case study.....	65
Table 22: Proteins whose taxonomic origins are belonging to cyanobacteria.....	66
Table 23: Proteins with taxonomic's origin not belonging to cyanobacteria.....	70
Table 24: Functional category of some identified proteins.....	75

## List of figures

Figure 1: General strategy for proteome analysis by 2-DE, MS.....	3
Figure 2: Polymerization reaction of acrylamide.....	9
Figure 3: Chemical structure of Microcystin LR.....	19
Figure 4: Four different regions (A, B, C, D) of 2-D gel picture after silver stain.....	38
Figure 5: Proteomics approach used to identify proteins.....	39
Figure 6: Region A of the figure 4.....	41
Figure 7: Region B of the figure 4.....	42
Figure 8: Region C of the figure 4.....	43
Figure 9: Region D of the figure 4.....	44
Figure 10: Position of two matching proteins on the gel picture.....	45
Figure 11: Distribution of identified proteins according to the case study.....	73

## 摘要 (Abstract in Chinese)

通过蛋白质组学,特别是肽质量指纹图谱的方法,我们鉴定出铜绿微囊藻 *PCC7806* 的蛋白。在研究中我们采用 2-DE 和 PMF 联用的策略。

铜绿微囊藻 *PCC7806* 培养于正常的 BG-11 培养基,通过超声破碎结合三氯乙酸/丙酮沉淀的方法提取藻全蛋白。双向电泳第一向等电聚焦采用 18cm IPG 胶条 (pH 4-7), SDS-PAGE 为第二向。银染过的蛋白挖点,然后用胰酶消化。提取胰酶消化后的多肽片段与基质溶液混和,点样,装入 MALDI-TOF 质谱仪 (BRUKER, Reflex<sup>TM</sup> III) 作进一步分析。每个蛋白点获得的峰图经过了分析,以查明和消除污染峰和自切峰。接下来的步骤称为标峰,我们获得了 168 个蛋白点的质谱峰,将这些质谱峰提交至 NCBI/MASCOT 数据库以查找相匹配的蛋白质。通过蛋白图上的实验参数 (pI 和分子量) 与在线数据库搜索到的理论参数进行对比,我们实现了这些蛋白的搜索、鉴定。我们已经取得了以下成果: 鉴定了 187 个蛋白质,并根据这些蛋白的来源物种和它们与我们研究的物种 (铜绿微囊藻 *PCC7806*) 的关系将它们分成 3 组。168 个蛋白点的质谱结果中,由于有 18 个点的匹配蛋白各包含 2 个,所以共得到 187 个蛋白。在这 187 个蛋白质鉴定结果中,有 14 个 (7.5%) 蛋白来源于铜绿微囊藻 *PCC7806*; 有 98 个 (52.4%) 的蛋白质来自属于蓝藻铜绿微囊藻 *PCC7806* 所属的蓝藻的进化树的不同分支; 有 75 个 (40.1%) 的蛋白质,其分类与我们研究的铜绿微囊藻并不密切相关,但考虑其他的选择标准,如 pI 和分子量而被选择。与后两组数据相比,第一组中匹配蛋白的数量仍然较低,这说明还需要对铜绿微囊藻进行其他方面的研究。

**关键词:** 铜绿微囊藻 7806; MALDI-TOF; 肽指纹图谱; 双向电泳。

## Abstract

We have identified proteins from *Microcystis aeruginosa* PCC7806 by proteomic methods, especially by Peptide Mass Fingerprinting. The combined analysis by 2-DE and peptide mass fingerprinting strategies were used during this research.

Protein samples were extracted, by sonication and TCA/Acetone precipitation, from *Microcystis aeruginosa* PCC7806 grown on normal BG-11 culture medium. 2-D electrophoresis was performed using IPG drystrips of pH 4-7 in the first dimension isoelectric focussing and SDS-PAGE in the second dimension. Proteins were stained by Coomassie or Silver staining prior to tryptic digestion. Trypsin porcine was used to digest our protein samples. Extracted peptides mixed with matrix solution were loaded on the plate and then installed on MALDI-TOF MS machine (BRUKER, ReflexTM III MALDI-TOF) for further analysis. Spectra obtained from different spots were analyzed in order to identify and remove contaminant picks. After this step known as calibration, pick reports of 168 protein spots were submitted to NCBI/ MASCOT database for identifying matching proteins. The on line searching has been realized by comparing experimental parameters (pI and molecular weight) estimated from the gel picture to theoretical parameters found from on line database.

From 168 spots, 187 proteins were identified since there are 18 spots containing 2 proteins for each spot. These proteins were grouped into three categories according to the relationship between their origin's taxonomy and the species of our case study *Microcystis aeruginosa* PCC7806. Of 187 identified proteins, 14 (7.5%) match to the organism of the case study; 98 (52.4%) proteins originate from other kind of cyanobacteria and 75 (40.1%) proteins are from the species which are not cyanobacteria but chosen by considering other criteria such as pI and molecular weight. The percentage represented in the first group show that the number of matching proteins is still low comparing with the last two groups; this means that other researches still need to be carried out on *Microcystis aeruginosa* PCC7806.

**Keywords:** *Microcystis aeruginosa* PCC7806; MALDI-TOF; Peptide Mass Fingerprinting; 2- D electrophoresis.

## List of abbreviations

1-D: one-dimensional electrophoresis  
2-D: two-dimensional electrophoresis  
ACN: acetonitrile  
Acr: acrylamide  
APS: Ammonium persulfate  
ATCC: American Type culture Collection  
BPB: bromophenol blue  
CA: carrier ampholite  
CCB: coomassie brilliant blue  
CHAPS: 3-[(3-cholamidopropyl) dimethylaminol]-1-propanesulfonate  
CID: collision induced dissociation  
COGs: Clusters of Orthologous Groups  
DTT: dithiothreitol  
ESI: electrospray ionization  
ESI-Q-IT-MS: electrospray ionization-quadrupole ion trap-MS  
EST: Expressed sequence tags  
EDTA: Etylenediaminetetraacetic acid  
g: gram  
Gly: glycine  
HCCA/CHCA:  $\alpha$ -cyano-4-hydroxycinnamic acid  
IAA: iodoacetamide  
IEF: Isoelectric focusing  
IPG: Immobilized pH gradient  
kDa: kiloDaltons  
LC: Liquid chromatography  
MALDI- TOF: Matrix Assisted Laser Desorption/Ionization- Time of Flight  
MALDI-ToF/ToF: MALDI tandem-time-of-flight  
Mb: mega base  
min: Minute  
Mowse: Molecular weight search  
MS: mass spectrometry

MW: Molecular weight

m/z: mass to charge ratio

NCBI: National Centre for Biotechnology Information

ng: nano gram

PAGE: polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis

PBS: Phosphate-Buffered Saline

PCC: Pasteur culture collection of cyanobacterial

pI: isoelectric point

PMF: peptide mass fingerprinting

PMSF: phenylmethanesulphonylfluoride

ppm: part per million

r/min: revolution per minute

QToF: quadrupole time-of-flight

SDS: sodium dodocyl sulfate

TAE: Tris-acetate-EDTA

TCA: trichloroacetic acid

TFA: trifluoroacetic acid

TEMED: N,N,N',N'-tetramethyl-ethylenediamine

Tris: tris (hydroxymethyl) aminomethane

WHO: World Health Organization

## Chapter 1: Introduction

Protein identification from different organisms at different taxonomic levels has both scientific and practical value. Strain, species and genus specific proteins can provide insight into the criteria that define an organism and its relationships with close relatives. Such proteins can also serve as taxon specific diagnostic targets. Proteins are the main actioners in cells and in an entire organism <sup>[1]</sup>. Without proteins the most basic functions of life could not be carried out.

The function of proteins as enzymes is one of their main known functions. Enzymes are catalysts; they initiate a reaction between themselves and another protein, working on the molecule to change it in some ways. Different functions of proteins in animals and plants organisms are stimuli attracting searchers to work through different ways for identifying new proteins and diagnose their functions for organisms. Proteins are organic macromolecules made up of linear chains of amino acids joined together by peptide bonds between carboxyl and amino groups of adjacent amino acid residues. The amino acid sequence of a protein is determined by the base pair sequence in the gene which codes for the protein. There are twenty standard amino acids <sup>[2]</sup>.

The total complement of proteins present at a time in a cell is known as its proteome, and the study of such large scale data sets defines the field of proteomics, named by analogy to the related field of genomics. Through proteomics ways, different proteins of cell or organism can be identified. The key experimental techniques in proteomics include 2-D electrophoresis, which allows the separation of large number of proteins, mass spectrometry, which allows rapid high throughput identification of proteins and sequencing of peptide after in gel digestion, protein microarrays, which allow the detection of the relative levels of a large number of proteins present in a cell etc. These techniques are combined with bioinformatics. The field of bioinformatics seeks to assemble, annotate and analyze genomic and proteomic data applying computational techniques <sup>[3]</sup>.

High resolution 2-D gels can reveal virtually all proteins present in a cell or tissue at any given time, including post-translationally modified proteins. Changes in the expression and structure of most cellular proteins caused by differentiation or external stimuli can be displayed and identified using 2-D protein gels. The proteome



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